Mashville Anion.

For Freedom and Nationality:

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 1862.

The Cotton Trade Supplying Gold to the Rebels.

We ask the attention of our military authorities to the statements in the following article from the very intelligent Memphis correspondent of the Philadelphia Press :

"The abuses growing out of the wholesale traffic in cotton are enormous. In the first place the South is supplied with gold and treasury notes, an evil which there is no calculating, provided the thing is allowed to go on. Then the officers of our army neglect their duties to buy cotton, and use the transportation of their divisions and regiments to haul it. They bully secessionifts into selling for little or nothing, and encourage the negroes to steal the cotton. There are hundrens of Jews, those jackals of commerce, following the army to buy cotton, and they will give any thing to get transportation. They can buy it for ten cents a pound, and it is thirty here, and forty in New York, which leaves quite a respectable margin. But nothing has stirred my bile quite so much as to hear of two men from Indiana, rank and undisguised secessionists, coming here and spouting their treason, and making great show of their sympathics with the southern cause, all for the purpose of ingratiating themselves with secessionists, and obtaining the privilege of buying their cotton at a lower price, or in preference to any others. These men took down to Helena \$50,000 or \$60,000 in gold. A part of it they lost, but most of it they invested in cotton at ten cents a pound, and thus made two hundred per cent, on their money in a week or two.

The Confederate authorities now see the folly of burning their cotton. They bought it to keep it out of the hands of the Government, which was very sensible, as our venerable Uncle Sam would have taken it, giving in return, if he gave anything, his promise to pay after the war. S. C. would have got no good from it. Vague receipts and promises to pay would hardly be available in Leadenhall Street, and gold is. But what do our authorities do? They afford every facility for persons of every description to carry untold amounts of gold (Adams' Express brought a million of dollars in one week) beyond our lines; simply contenting themselves with issuing an order that none shall be bought of secessionists, but only of Union men. What ridiculous in-fatuated imbecility! The Confederate authorities have very properly stopped the cotton-burning system, and adopted a system of partnership with such men as these wretches from Indiana, by which

the Confeds point out the cotton, and the wretch makes the profit." The flow of gold into the pockets of rebel cotton planters has been considerably checked by recent military orders, but the trade as it now exists is not only supplying the rebels with friends, but is in many instances debasing and demoralizing our own people who are engaged in the traffic. Why should any cotton be suffered to be sold for the benefit of men who are bitterly hostile to the Government? Is it wise, is it constitutional for our citizens to accompany our army, and break the blockade, by bringing rebel planters a market for their great staple to their very doors? We are not only bringing them a market, but are paying them prices two and three hundred per cent, greater than they ever obtained before. Why pretend to keep up the blockade, and violate it in this case? The planter not only sells his erop for an enormous price, but in many instances has helped to burn it after he has put the proceeds in his pocket. There is another matter which is an alarming possibility connected with this trade, and that is that an avaricious and selfish military officer-and such men may be in the Federal army; instances are recorded in history, and even in American history, in which commanders locked more to their emoluments and profits than to the success of their arms-may neglect the interests of the army and the good of the nation to speculate in cotton. There is a great temptation in this trade to weak human nature, and especially to a military officer who has means of protecting his purchases not enjoyed by ordinary buyers. An investment of a few thousand dollars will bring back a handsome little tortune in a few weeks, and if repeated, will make the speculator a rich man. Thus we see how great a temptation there is to make the interests of the nation and the movements of the army subordinate to those of personal profit. Every man of intelligence can see that we are not making improbable suppositions by any means. There are wealthy men whose God is money, who would do anything for a good military position in the cotton region solely for the purpose of speculation. We distinctly say, that we mean no personal allusions in what we have said on this point. We have no grounds for charging any officer with the avaricious policy spoken of ; we only point out the great peril we are in of being corrupted by this anomalous and extraordinary traffic. We believe that our officers should seize every bale belonging to rebel owners, and hold it for the use of the Federal Government. Confiscation applies to this species of rebel property, as much as any other. It is very desirable that our army should cease to be a sort of rendezvous for a caravan of cotton buyers of all sorts, shapes, bues, and sizes. We have heard shrewd Northern traders boast that they had gulled robels

into the belief that they were good

Southern men, and thus succeeded in

driving a good bargain. We cannot think

it has a tendency to increase loyalty in

the monied men of the North are enemies

of the Government. This matter should

he carefully and properly inquired into.

of loyalty-and no further.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1862. The great and all-absorbing question of the day is shall the Federal Union be preserved. It will be remembered by most of the readers of this, that during my editorial connection with the Nash- government does not require you to come ville Democrat, I had at the head of the paper as a motto, the memorable words of the illustrious Gen. Jackson: "The FEDERAL UNION-IT MUST BE PRESERVED." Why did I place that motto there? Because I saw that a large and influential party in the South had determined to secede from the Government, I was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee before the disruption of the party. At the Charleston Convention, the Secessionists showed their purpose, and a part of them seconded from the able to protect them from the army of Convention. The Convention then adjourned to Baltimore, giving time for consultation with friends at home. delegates from Tennessee, so far as I heard, were unanimously in favor of sustaining the Union, during the recess of the Convention. The Convantion re-assembled at Baltimore. The Secessionists

redoubled their energy, to make a stronger secession party, and finally a majority of the Tennessee delegation left the Convention with Secessionists of other States, and made a Secession nomination, Breck inridge and Lane. Seeing THES, as clearly as I do to-day, that a deliberate purpose was formed to disrupt and destroy the Government, as one of the Central Committee I declined to enter into the plot, and resolved to support a Union candidate for the Presidency. I portrayed the horrors of civil war through the columns of the Democrat, during the Presidential contest, and as long after as I could. My friends and neighbors called me an alarmist, and accused me of writing sensation articles. But I resolved to do my duty to my country, in the face of all opposition. Mr. Lincoln, was, however, fairly and constitutionally elected, and while I deplored the result, yet, as a Democrat, believing in the right of the majority to rule, I was in favor of subfmitting to the decision of the people. Mr. Bell's friends mostly agreed to submit. Mr. Bell was at Washington during the nauguration of Mr. Lincoln, willing to ecept a cabinet appointment under Mr. incoln, as is well known. In this, however, his friends failed, and Mr. Bell, at a very early day, identified himself with ecession, as did most of his leading friends in the State. I had agreed to defend Mr. Bell from any attacks incident to his accepting such appointment. I did so for the purpose alone of uniting all lovers of the Union in one party for its support against an early return to loyalty. This is my the secession party. Failing thus to firm conviction, and I would not do jus-

who had contended side by side with me

against secession, falling around me, and

submitting to the Secession-Breckinridge

party, and soon a large proportion were

oining that party. How strange, how

unstable, how incomprehensible are the

from fear of losing their property, and to all. I love Tennessee! "With all others from fear of personal injury. The her faults I love her still." circumstances by which they were surounded compelled acquiescence, and in many cases active co-operation. Such persons are certainly not guilty of wilfully and maliciously plotting the destruction of the government. Many, very many, among those who submitted, and even did more to the cause of rebellion, I know are honest, well-meaning men. I would not dare to impugn their medius, I snow that many of them are incapable doing an intentional wrong. But while freely admit their integrity of purpose, yet they are either misled or are comelled to place themselves in an attitude antagonism to the United States Gov-

Now, my friends many of you I know are loyal to the government in feeling as am, but you are committed against rour will to the cause of secession. Why do you not declare, your true sentiments? Will you suffer the pride of consistency longer to control your action? I know well the proud people of Tennessee, and, a nobler set 'of men never lived in any the South, to make rebala believe that | State or any age; but, you will the more firmly fix your noble character as a great people, by holdly and openly reclaiming he carefully and properly inquired into.

Let trade be fostered to the very verge your allegiance to that kind and benefit cept one for \$5,100 by Isaac N. Arnold. cient government under which you have mumber of Congress from Chicago.

prospered, and made your mark as a great people.

The government stretches out its strong arm for your protection. It does not ask you to come back on your knees, begging pardon. Though you have wandered off like prodigal children, yet, the back as penitents, and to say we have sinned against Heaven, and are not worthy! to be made equal with other sovereign free citisens, no. But it asks you with accents of kindness to come back, to the old home, and tender your obedience to the mild sway of the laws and inherit the common blessings of a good and kind government. The fatted calf will be killed, and we will make merry.

Many others are union in sentiment, but fear that the government will not be the Confederates in the event they declare their allegiance. To such persons I wish to say, you need have no fear. Almost the entire millions of the North are ready to rise en mosse, and go to your aid. It is now seriously urged that a million of additional men ought to be raised to go and make short work of it. Rest assured that whatever is needed will be forthcoming-you certainly ought to trust the government. Many of you are still nom inally secessionists to save your property, believing that in the event of the success of the Confederate rebellion you will lose it. It is certainly a duty every man owes to his family, to provide a comfortable living-nor would I ask you to lose your property; your motives may be good but your reasoning is wrong. You are looking to a weak power for safety, where you have the chance of one immense power and that power is now about to be made manifest. Should you continue to identify yourself with secession, could you expect this government to protect your property? Suppose that one million more men should be called out and sent South to subsist upon the substance of the country; your property must go to its support, and being a Secessionist, you will receive no compensation for it. This is the certain and inevitable result. You are prejudiced against President Lincoln. Let me as-Sure you that he is your friend, and it is he who stands between you and those who would utterly destroy you and the Mast vestige of your property. There is a party North that is ready to sacrifice everything-even the Union itself-to get clear of slavery. The President has thus far contended against such faraticism, and has only yielded sufficient to get money and men. This party gains strength every day that the war is protracted; and the only hope for slavery is unite the Union element of the country, tice to myself nor to you were I to dis-I was pained to see my Union associates, guise it. And what I have said and CAIN, while it explicitly denounces the published a thousand times I now repeat-" There is no safety to slavery except under the Constitution." Under its protection you have always held it securely -withdraw from it, and it is gone. Suppose the Southern Confederacy was ways of man to man! I feel sure that all established, and its independence ac-Tennessee will bear me testimony, that I knowledged, what would then procontended faithfully, energetically and teet slavery? If one slave then runs tegrity of the Union. I warned my fel- back? You would then, when alas too has done for weeks past. He says: ow-citizens of the bloody tragedy soon late, discover that your Constitution and o be enacted before their eyes. I feel Fugitive Slave Law were gone. It was that thus far I have done my duty. But the power of a strong Government that we are now realizing in all its horrors a made slavery secure; withdraw that most relentless civil war. I beg to refer power, and surround slavery on all sides the readers of this to the pletures which I with free territory, and slavery is gone. portrayed in the Democrat, and see if that | You have lived under the government of was all fiction and fancy. But we are the United States, and know what it is; in the difficulty-and the question now you have had a little experience unarises how are we to get out? It is on | der a new experiment of a Government, this point I now wish in a few letters to you must feel and know the difference. reason with the people of my native and | Many of those near and dear to you have beloved State, that they ought to renew | fallen to rise no more. Others are followtheir allegiance to the Government of our | ing; and many thousands more will soon follow; and, finally, after exhausting the I shall not indulge in denunciation wealth, after spreading utter ruin and against those who choose to identify them- descaltion upon the fairest and most selves with the rebellion. You are not to lovely country in the world, and after be convinced, or intimidated by abuse or having made every house a home of shal of Louisville, is aunounced as Prothreats, and I regret that it has been so mourning, and suffered all the borrors in much resorted to by the friends of the the catalogue of human suffering, you Union cause. But we are in the difficult must fail. Even success would be everty; letus get out of it. I never did be- lasting ruin. Take these thoughts as an lieve, nor do I now believe, that any con- honest appeal from one who feels as arsiderable portion of the people or Ten- dently for the prosperity of Tennessee nessee desire the destruction of the gov- as any man within her border. I can ernment under which they have lived so have no other feeeling. I am by birth, happily-that they are dismionists per so. by education, and by a lifetime residence, Some were influenced by leaders in whom a Tennesseean. I am fully identified they had confidence, others submitted with the State, and have interests common

" a there a tear with we lee dead, Who never to himself both seet, This is my own, my mx we leed."

W. R. HURLEY.

Confiscation which has been practised for a year and a half by JEEF. Davis and his crew is becoming quite popular with the Federal side. The Louisville Democrut of Sunday says:

The Fitzhugh passed up from Helena to Cincinnati, with one hundred confis-cated negroes and fifty bales of cotton from General Curtis' command.

We have no doubt that the Esquiren will present a long article showing that this is a gross outrage on the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to our " misguided Southern brethern," and that the darkies should not only be restored, but the officers who took them be instantly drumed out of the army.

Genery Smith .- At the war meeting at Morrisville, Madison county, N. Y., on Tuesday last, Gerrit Smith presented a check for \$5,000 to the regiment of the Twenty-third Senatorial District. This is the largest private gift yet made, exDr. Hurtey's Letter.

Our Secession readers will find some very whoesesome suggestions in this document, which is written in a temperate and courteous spirit. The statement with reference to Mr. ByLL accords with the recollection of other citizens of this State who were in Washington at the time referred, and who are under the impression that Mr. Beat desired a seat in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, and also positions for his friends. He was also known to be a coercionist. Now alas, how fallen is he who was once our leader!

What Baltimere Demands. The Union men of Baltimore demand. that all the slaves of rebels shall be freed. At the recent great meeting in Monument Square, said by the Baltimore Clipper to have been the largest meeting held in that place, the following resolu-

tion was unanimously adopted: Remind, That while confiscation and mancipation of the property and slaves of rebels may not be an efficient means of suppressing the rebellion, they are essential to cripple the power of those now in arms to embarrase the restocation of peaceful and constitutional government after their military power is broken; therefore we heartily approve of the policy of confiscating the property of the aders of the rebellion, and declaring the slaves of every robel free from all obligation to obey those who refuse to obey the laws of the land.

This is a plain, common sense view of a subject which has excited more discussion than any other measure which has been brought up during the war-The opponents of confiscation tell us that it would not have the least effect and that it would only exasperate the rebels. Well we do not understand how a measure which would have no effect could exasperate them.

A contemporary humorously and truthfully says that if VALLANDIQUAM and his ilk of conservatives had been living at the time of the first murder, they would have called a convention-in the land of Nod, we suppose-and adopted, nem. een. the following resolutions:

" Resolved, That we are equally opposed to the pretended piety and evident fana-ticism of Abel and the authorized violence of the high-toned and chivalrous

"Resolved, That the 'Ultras' who are clamoring for the hanging of Cain, which would only exasperate him, desire to destroy the domestic happiness and peace of the family, and have no other purpose in

"Resolved, That we are in favor of punishing both parties, and invite all conservative men to unite with us in frowning down this whole business. " Resolved, That nobody has a right to

provoke murder, and if Abel had exhibited less fanaticism this one never would

Now, the above conservative platform, which incidentally condemns the act of conduct of ABEL, is a faithful picture of the trash which certain Union journals and Congressmen are forever serving up for us. Such allies do far more harm to us than to our enemies.

One Million.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican takes the same view earnestly, if not with ability, for the in- North, how would you get him of the conduct of the war that the Union

What is the use of sending out half as many men as the rebels keep in the field, unless it is designed to prolong the war and increase the sacrifice of human life on both sides? Here, the sentiment is rapidly becoming unanimous for the enrollment of a million of men, to march to the Gulf, overcoming by the power of numbers, protecting the loyal, and driving the malignant and incorrigible traitors entirely out of the country. This is all that can end the war, or heal animosities in the rebel States.

That is the cry; pour down a hundred thousand into every rebel State.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN) KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9, '62.5 GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9 .- I-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Dent, Provost Marvost Marshall General for the State of Kentucky. All Provost Marshals in this State are subject to his orders, and will ommunicate with him in regard to arrests made by them.

II-Major Selby Harney, commanding Provost Guard, is announced as Provost Marshal of the City of Louisville, Ky. By command of Brig. Gen. Boyle. H. C. McDowell, A. A. G.

The Richmond papers are of the opinion that for the next year Virginia will have to feed the rebel army. that the corn lands of North Carolina and the rice fields of South Carolina are in the hands of the Unionists, and that, owing to continued droughts, the crops in the Cotton States are absolute fail-

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Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a F. Fa to me dure fed and delivered from the Honorable t-front Caurt of Pavilon By vithe of a Fi Fa to up dured and delivered from the Homeratic trend teart of Davidson towardy, Tenderscopial he March Term, 1862, I will set price to guidely as a, to the frightest biblier, for cash at the Chrystopes vard, in for the set Neshville, many that the Chrystopes vard, in for the stable title, claim, to the said orders, which W. E. Buch thus had not may have some acquired, in mode to the tollowing me exthest Lot of Ground 15 ing in Part hos coloring, State of Tenn sees, there bely no deed or exact in the Register's office) in south Nashville from any other season to the Register's office) in south Nashville from any other a total or Chrysty Street for feet, and redshing both had may to taking Street and broaden on south them for the part of the same mid-by deare from the tree of the part of the same mid-by deare from the toward from the property, and broaden as the price of the same property, and broaden from the tree of the same property, and broaden from the other tree of the same property. A BINTON.

He Twis Hindow, Dan dies. By Tarak Hondon, Dop. Star. J. M. BINTON, August 7th, Yougand

NEGRO FOR HIRE.

Named State August 6th Term. HAVE A NUMBER ONE NEGRO MAN I WEST A to hive in this city by the month.

Any new making to hirs now acquire of the gl Rg.

TO, Might Brand, by the toy hirothey. Dr. Juddy L.

CHEATHAM, No. 5. College Street,

Augy-To. WILLIAM S. CHEATHAM,

NEW York, August 10 .- A special to the Mercury states that the rebels are marching against Pope. Washington City is full of rumors of a battle in the valley.

The Herald's special thinks It probable that the time for drafting will be extended till the 1st of September. The Times' special Washington dis-patch says it is reported that our pickets on the South side of the Rapid were atlacked by a large rebel force on Friday

norning and driven across the river. McDowell's forces headed by Hartstuff's and Crafford's brigades, followed by Park's corps, were immediately thrown forward to a point only ten miles from Gordonsville. The troops are in splendid spirits.

Heavy flring heard in the afternoon was supposed to be from an artillery fight across the river. Pope was understood to be personally directing the

INDIANAPOLIS, August 6.—Recruiting has been remarkably brisk since the promulgation of Secretary Stanton's recent order. Nearly all the Indiana regiments are said to be full to-night. The 67th Indiana, of this city, has near twelve hundred men.

HUDSON, Mo., August 10 .- Col. Mc-Neil again overtook Porter's guerrillas yesterday at Stockton, in the western part of Macon county, and after another sharp fight routed them, killing and wounding a large number and capturing many horses. The rebels were scattered in every di

rection. Some of the prisoners captured had taken the oath and given bonds. Hunnow, Mo., August 9 .- Additional particulars of the fight between Kirksville, some days since, have been received here. One hundred and twenty eight dead rebels were found on the field and buried. The entire loss could not have been less than three hundred. It is estimated on reliable authority that fully two thousand of Porter's gang have deserted him and are scattering, several hundred of them being prisoners. The balance of his force, which was originally three thousand, are rapidly retir ing, pursued by Col. McNeil's troops in four columns. The Federal loss was eight killed and twenty-five wounded. Washington, August 10.—The fol-lowing is from the the Petersburg (Va.)

Express of yesterday: The Richmond Dispatch publishes a despatch from Gen Van Dorn to Secretary Mallory, stating that the ram Arkansas, Lieut. Stephen commanding, had been destroyed. She left Vicksburg on Monday to co-operate in an attack on Baton Rouge. After passing Bayou Sara her machinery became disabled, and, while attempting to repair her several of the enemy's gunboats attacked her, After gallant resistance, she was abandoned and blown up. The officers and men reached shore in safety.

Hem Advertisements.

THEATRE.

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Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of a venditioni expense to me directed, and delivered from the Honorable Groun Court of Favideen County, Tennessee, at its March Term, 1902, I will expect to public sale, to the highest bidder, for coah, at the Court house Xasd, in the city of Nashville, on Monday, the last day of September, 1862, all the right title, claim, interest and estate which did for the Court house and estate which did for the Court of the August 1862, and the right title, claim, interest and estate which did for the Court of the August 1862, and the september of the Court of the Court

oena Vista rood, and registered in the Register's of a of lavidson county, Tenthosses, Book No. 22 ages 404 and 446; bounder on the waters of White' ages 494 and suc; beautions in the waters of white-ics E. containing tometry four a ress south by Mar-sarrett; westry John O. Ewen; much by Whitemon all Mary terrors morth by G. Lander, Also, snoth of Traint, of three a resemble and or income these and by Mrs. Gurrett, and Jovind on as the property of A. B. Gurrett, to sailed, a before a resemble.

Stockholders Meeting.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE H. R. CO. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK Lookers of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Limitation, or MONDAY, the 6th day of Decrease ougl2-clw JAMES GUTHRIE, Pro-'I.

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TN FRARUARY LAST I HAD TWO KEGRO MEN

I to run a way on a bout from Christeville, by the nomes of Forma and Energy, each boys but Christ-ville a few days after the Februal temps not posses-sion of the plane.

Edmend is about 6 feet, and weights 100 or 170 pounds, and in 20 or 24 years old, and of duri com-plexton. Forter is 35 feet high, and is of yallow com-plexton, and will woigh 140 or 150 peaneds and is about 22 or 25 years old. When they were heard from last they were in tion. Mexica's divarin. I will give the above Romard is may use if they will bring them to me in the City of Nashwills. Nonleville, Tonit., August Ph. 1862 | Sug2-1m

SYRUPI A SMALL LOT OF CHOICE N. O. STREET, "Washington Remote," in small pocking a For each low by WM LYON, august Street.

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PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

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BUTS WILL FE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE until 2 of look, P.M., I BURSON, August 7th, 1802, (from precont soyal to the Government of the United States) for

1.000 BARRELS EXTRA FLOUR, To be delivered at the Subsistence Store house, in Nashville, on or before the 10th of August, 1862. Bids for part of the Flour received. Marked samples equested with Bids.
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\$50 REWARD!

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER.

April, 1802, a Negro man named Tilmon about 28 years cid. 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high quite black; whickness on when he left; weighe about 150 pennds. The sold boy was seen in Nestwille a few days ago, and said he was in Muricousbory at the lime of the date state, and get slightly scennised in the band. I will give the above Reward for the delivery of the said boy in the Joil at Nashville, so that can get him.

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